sed ought not to support Mr. Van Buren's elecand onder any circumstances—an opinion, which it was not very apt to sport lighty, now says: - "Ought it the editor of the Richmond Enquirer not to inspire the control of the Michimond Enquirer with some little diffidence, in future, as to his guesses, when ae tell him we never had the slightest communi o, direct or indirect, with Mr. Rives on the subject cation, direction of the paragraph in question—that it was wholly and of the paragraph our own—that it spoke our own thoughts esclasives and the dot it spoke our own thoughts galt, as it professed to do, and was put in type by our esa hands from our own brain, never having been even committed to paper, but was transferred directly from the mind of the compositor to the Press (Indeed!) Mr Kees has bog since taken his position on the Pre gential question, and we are persuaded he can neither given nor coaxed from it. He will commit himself. a deance, to none of the Presidential candidates, fisake of securing the office of Senator or any other His fearless and independent conduct is before the country, and speaks for itself."

Sarely, Mr R has not yet forgotten his favorite quotion from E Burke, that an independent politician is cas whom nobody can depend upon -Mr. Gilmer's letto at least comes to the same conclusion. If we are gsaken in this, the Charlottesville Advocate, who is e sicilous to set us right about Col. Payne's vote, will esset us right about these gentlemen.—The Baltimore Facilit thinks, that if Messrs G. & S are "satisfied," ss they appear to be, that "Mr. Rives will make his opation practical against the Administration, they will longer hesitate to give him their support." they are satisfied, how stand the other wing-the Con servatives? Or, are Messrs G. and S. indeed satisfied Can the C. Advocate lift the veil upon this subject also? Hesides, we do not believe, that either of these gentlemen is prepared to follow the Alexandria Gazette as their file-leader. For instance, the other day it gave out the following revelation:

the about time for people to show their hands."—Alex. Gar.

in the United States.

That's our hand. Will you take it?"-Va. Free Press.
With all our hearts. '-Alex. Gaz. Will Messis G. and S. go this?-- Are they too for H Clay in preference to any other man in the U. S ? Are they even for H. Clay against M. Van Buren? We will not believe it- What says the C. Advocate to this too? But should they even shift their position in relation to the Senator, they will find 6 or 8 who will not shift with them. Mr Rives cannot be elected, and no Whig can.

Such at least is our clear opinion. But, we will return

to this subject again, when other developments may shed further light upon it.

We are requested by one of the Commissioners who con-derive the late Election in Fluvanna, to state that the report of Co. Pavie's having voted for Gen. Gordon, lately published in the Esquirer, is wholly without foundation. He voted for Major School in the most open and conspicuous manner, soon after the pais were opened. It may be proper, however, to state that we lean that from late intimations on the part of Col. P. there is necessary deaths whether he will vote for Mr. Rives as Senator next anter, naises that gentleman defines his position, and manifests a stronger desposition to sink or swim with Martin Van Buren. But a there is no doubt that a large majority of the people of Fluvania are in favor of the re-election of Mr. Rives, and Col. Payne has ried shown a willingness to obey the wishes of his constituents, we have not the least doubt that should be require instructions where he could consent to vote for that gentleman, such instructions will be forthcoming, and that they will be obeyed. Colonel Fare has ever been finiteful to his constituents—and it is only necessary for him to know their wishes, to secure his cordial acquirescence. I charlottesville Advocate.

We have a cover stated that Col. P. did works for Gon. in the most open and conspicuous manner, soon after the

We have never stated that Col. P. did vote for Gen Gordon. We did not know that he voted at all; and all that we stated was, that Col. P. was favorable to the General's election. This information we derived from a centleman of the highest respectability, who had the amngest reasons for his opinion. The Advocate con frms the other intimations we have received about Col. s position, viz: that he would not vote for Mr. R , un as he came out For our own part, we think that in a Republican Government, every agent of the People count to show his hand. If, then. Col. P. be the friend of M. V. B's election; and if he has doubts about Mr. R's friendship for the Administration, we do not see (to parody the language of the Charlottesville Republican) has be can or ought to support Mr. R. under any circumstances We say then, frankly, but with every respect, that Col. P. ought to appeal to his constituents; and ask them whether, under the doubts which hover over Mr. Rives; doubts, created not less by his own mystery than by the confident calculations of the Whigs; doubts, which we strongly fear will ripen into certain ties as soon as he is elected, he ought as the representatire of the Republican county of Fluuanna to vote for Mr Rives, as a Senator of Virginia.

The Philad. Gaz pays some compliments to the Rich mond Press, to which we wish it were really entitled .-After speaking in just terms of "the high and respect ful tone of the Charleston papers, it adds : "The press d Richmond, Virginia, too, seems to us to move gene rally in the right spirit. The political bouts there tween the journals, are managed usually with chivalric courtesy and skill; and it is pleasant to note the forcible good nature which operates in the main, when sharp passages occur between the Whig, and that lusty vete ran the Enquirer. We deem the compliment of the Evening Post applied to Philadelphia quite just "-The palm is truly due to the Phila-It is indeed just. celphia Press-but we disclaim any merit for curselves Or, is it true of our neighbor, when but the other day, in speaking of a Federal office being tendered without any scheitation on his part, to one of the most respectable judges in the State, the Whig went so far out of its way, as to add that his "acceptance will diffuse general joy among suitors and lawyers." Why this gratuitous, rude and unjust instinuation? Is this the right spirit in which s is to be conducted? Was the swarm of Simon Siys and Timothy Dodges, with which it so long assailed some of the worthiest men in the State, and so grievously bored the public, in the right spirit? The R a much more decent and dignified part in the drama, if it felt the proper respect for itself. ourselves, we expect attacks, and know how to appreciate them We despise them in the innumerable forms, in which we have to encounter them. We can repe them, if we think them worthy of an answer. We can treat them with silent contempt, as we generally do -But not such is the situation of others, who have no press of their own to retaliate the illiberal attacks which are made upon them. We say it in no spirit of ill na-ture—Far from it.—We never felt less hostility in our lives, than we now do towards the Editors of the Whig. We have the skies bright.—The people are too enlight ened to be deceived. The Whig candidate can never succeed in Virginia-We have just returned from the chostry; and we feel at peace with all men. But, we tell the R. Whig, that the wanton attacks, in which it too often indulges, are not only calculated to lower the high tone which ought to belong to the Virginia pressit is not only injuring its own cause, but it is depreciating its own reputation. As one of the coolest and most respectable Republicans told us vesterday, the Whig is sing caste with its own party. If the spirit of Whig were only to correspond with its talents, this would never be. It would command the confidence of its own party, and the respect of its adversaries. would then truly deserve the compliments of the Philadelphia Cazette.

We hear of a letter being received from a Whig of Philadelphia, stating that it is idle to oppose Mr. Van Buren. That he must be re elected The schism between the triends of Clay and Harrison would, of itself, be suf ficient to defeat the Whigs. We have before us a large budget of extracts, from the papers of Pennsylvania and Ohio, &c., which satisfies us that there is a violent and irreconcilable discord in the Whig camp.-The National Convention cannot appease it. The fact is, it is too evi dent, from the signs in Virginia and elsewhere, that it is to be a mere humbug-a party movement, intended to give Mr Clay only the forms of a nomination. The Alexandria Gazette speaks for the Whig press of Virgi-nia-when it says, that "there are no papers in the U S. coming out stronger for Mr. Clay than the Whig jourrais of Virginia. They are unanimously in his favor as the Wing candidate for President." The Cincinnati Republican seems well aware of the

game on foot, and threatens to countervail them It proclaims without hesitation, that "It may be considered certain, therefore, that the Delegates elected by the friends of Mr. Clay, will have nothing to do with hesita-ton, and cautious deliberation. It is folly to expect any hing more than a mere show of such proceedings Accordingly the one (almost avowed) object of the friends of the Kentucky Statesman, is, to secure as many Delegates as possible. All their energies are devoted to the task; and if the most subtle machinations will accomplish their ends, there is every indication that they will achieve a victory in the nomination. In this situa tion of affairs, the friends of Gen. Harrison have a seri was duty to perform. That they will act with becoming independence and patriotism, we have every reason to believe; and in their own good time, will they take such teps as may seem proper and advisable."

The President's Visit to New York. The President arrived at the outer depot at Baltimore, on the 20th June, the day he left Washington, and with out any parade, and indeed without any recognition, own carriage, and proceeded by the York road,

towards Harrisburg.

(From the Harrisburg Gazette, June 25)

"The President's visit to Harrisburg.—At an early hour on Saturday afternoon, quite a lively sensation was produced among our citizens, by the rather unexpected arrival of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. No sooner had his presence among us became generally known, than every avenue leading to his head quarters (Nagle's Hotel) was alive with busy ket, wending their way to congratulate and welcom to our borough the man of the People's choice; and scarcely an hour had elapsed, before the pavements and street in front, presented a dense mass of people anxious to do reverence to the illustrious individual who presides over the destinies of the American na There was no pomp-no useless parade on the occasion. The honest and industrious artizan and the ndependent and unassuming tiller of the soil, mintogether with the representatives of the people, the officers of the Government, and visiting strangers to tender to him an expression of their gratitude for his valuable public services, and were as warmly received and as heartily welcome to a shake of the hand from our Republican President, as though they had been robed in the silks and satins of the East. There was no formality no loud huzzaing-no noisy disorder. Every thing

was conducted in that pure spirit of heartfelt patriotism

and quietude which should ever characterize such occa-

sions; and which, while it reflects credit upon our Democratic fellow-citizens, afforded much more pleasure to

the roaring of cannon, the gorgeous and unmeaning dis- sury-on that the candidates split. G advocated, and play of a military parade, or the deafening shouts of a H. opposed the measure, and wished to confine their disnoisy multitude. "On Sunday morning the President attended the

Episcopal church, accompanied by the Governor of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Commonwealth, mem bers of the Legislature, our worthy postmaster and numerous citizens and strangers, and on Monday morning in favor of Van Buren and the Sub Treasury, in preferat 7 o'clock, took his departure, on his way to New York. It was, we understood, the intention of Mr. Van | and all politicians of his creed or favoring his views.-Buren to spend yesterday with his Democratic fellow citizens of Lebanon; and to day to be in Reading, the county seat of Democratic "Old Berks" (From the N. Y E. Post, June 27)

"We are authorized to say that the President of the U S. will be at Schooley's mountains (N J.) on Friday, will of Mr Van Furen, against any candidate spoken of. I spend Sunday at Gov Dickerson's at Suckasunny, and be in this city on Tuesday, the 2d of July, at 1, P. M." of the State, though it was brought to be at period Georgian Most of the Whig papers of New York attempted to prevent their friends from paying any sort of respect to the President-but his own friends were only incited by such an illiberal course to rally, for the purpose of giving him a public reception, which the President himdecline.-The Whigs have become parself wished t tially aware of the excess esinto which they have been urged, as appears by the following Postscript head of the N. Y. Express of Saturday evening, 4 o'clock:

"President Van Buren and Gov Seward .- It is stated to us to day, that Governor Seward will be in town this evening, to act on Tuesday as Commander in Chief of the Military of the State of New York, on the occasion of the Recention of the President of the U.S. We have no official information of this fact, but such a Reception was contemplated, and, if adopted, will divest the Reception of something of its party character."

The N. Y. Express insists upon it, in its most comical way, that he have so long cried out "Monster" against the National Bank, that "it has been whispered there that some of Mr. Ritchie's readers, when their children are very bad, do shut them up in 'dark holes,' and equall Biddle, 'Biddle!' over them so as to scare them good The Express, however, takes the matter in high dudgeon, and seriously declares, that "if Mr. Ritchie can frighten his Virginians into such a scare-crow, we can only lament the degradation to which the land of Washington and Madison that fallen." But how will the N. Express blush, when it finds that even the redoubtable R. Whig is so scared by this bugaboo, that it is hiding itself in a "dark hole"? For, what says the Whig lately: "While these paid tools of the Executive are ceaseles ly inveighing against the Senator from Kentucky for former advocacy of a Tariff, National Improvements and a Bank, they strangely omit to inform their readers that he is no longer the advocate of these measures."

What! Mr. Clay is no longer the advocate of that monstrous measure; the National Bank is now out of the ques tion; after Mr. Clay's own speech, proposing a Mammoth Bank of 50 millions, &c &c. The charm has worked farther than was expected. To be serious, however, the Whire does no credit to itself, or service to its cause, by pretending that the Bank is out of the question. Mr. Clay did not say so, nor Mr. Wise, nor Citizen Nosh, nor the other organs of the Whig. This manœuvre of the R. Whig is all a humbug. Elect Mr. Clay next year, and then we will see long the National Bank is out of the question. Our lives upon it! he would recommend it in his very first message-and mention his election as a certain evi dence of the wishes of the people. But thanks to an intelligent people! he will never enjoy this opportunity!

The prospects of the Republican party are bright and brightening in the South -The people of N Carolina are up, and will probably increase the number of their Republican Representatives at the Congressional election of August-the same in Tennessec-the same too in Indiana .- The cause of the Administration is gainng ground in Georgia-She will never support Mr. Clay-and out of her 9 members of Congress, said to have been carried by the Opposition, we learn that at least 4 will probably support the Administration. As out against the Administration, he could not have touch the issue between Clay and Van Buren draws nearer, the ed bullom. He is not to be a candidate again Whigs will consult their natural affinities, though elected, is now dead. and abandon Mr. Clay. Let the Richmond Whig say what it will, South Carolina is safe, for Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Clay will scarcely have a corporal's guard to rally around him there.

Mammoth Apricats - We are indebted to Mr. John Carter for two Apricots, grown upon a tree of School er's Pennsylvania stock, which surpass any other fruit we have ever seen of that description. They weigh 4 ounces each, and measure near 8 inches In fact, they are more like fine yellow peaches; though with the peculiar flavor, and the smooth stone of apricots. We understand that Mr C. will have several grafts to dispose of, and we advise gentlemen, who like the best fruits, to supply themselves from his nursery.

If we pass as a "Master of the Graces," and in that line contributed to win for Mr. Van Buren, as he tra velled in Virginia, the "the character of a gentleman of exquisite manners"-what shall we say of the Richmond Whig in the capacity of a Prophet? Its Edi tor had but to see Gen. Harrison in this City, in order to read in his face the next President of the U. States? When Mr. Clay visits Virginia, it is proposed that the Whig will consult the lines of his "smiling phiz," in order to decide whether he too is to be clothed with the functions of "His Majesty."

The Wheat Crop will be generally bountous and abundant; though in some places it is cut short by the fly and chinch hug -The Rockingham Register of the 29th states, that the harvest has commenced in that county; and that the most "sanguine expectations of heavy crops will be fully restized." Our accounts from Wheeling are equally cheering.—Fine prospects also in Tennessee — We understand, that 130 to 135 cents have been obtained in this city for deliveries in July-and from 120 to 125 for August.

We have never seen the corn crops, where we have been, more luxuriant.-They have had abundant showers of rain; though in Florida and Georgia, the People have suffered excessively from the drought.

We shall commence in the course of this or the next week a series of Nos on the State of Parties-the politics of the Whigs-and canvassing with a free hand the pretensions of Mr. Clay. Our Correspondent is worthy of being heard, both for his cause, and himself destined to have considerable influence and they are in the South. We recommend them to the nutice of Editors in this, and other States .- We shall also notice the attacks, which have been made upon us, during our absence, in the Madisonian and by the Charleston Courier on account of Mr Rives We shall make them blush for their charge of "treachery.

Keeping Dark!-The Whig Central Committee of Albany have issued a citcular recommending the Whigs New York not to elect delegates in their Congression al districts to the National Convention of Harrisburg, until the 19th of November, after the General Election in that State .- The N. Y E. Star is very much annoved by this delay. It declares it to be "every way inconve nient, and by no means the wish or desire of a large portion of the Whig party of this city, to postpone the choice of delegates until after the November electionon the contrary, in organizing for that election, it is both just and proper, at the same time, to choose those dele gates, and let the State be apprised who they are in

Southern Literary Messenger. We are requested to state, that the Messenger for the present month (July) will be issued on Friday morning next, the 5th inst.

The witticism of the Alexandria Gazette is at least true wisdom. That wag says, "If the sky falls" in 1840, "we expect to catch all the larks!" - Otherwise, the Whigs will certainly not catch the votes of the people of Virginia for Mr. Clay.

We lay before our readers a variety of interesting Communications, which had been received during our temporary absence from our post-Among these, is the last Lecture which has been delivered Tucker at the College of William & Mary, with the Correspondence of the Committee — We received yesterday morning the reply of "No Whig" of Stafford to the Correspondent of the R. Whig—It shall appear

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. The Public are reminded that the usual ceremonies connected with the Public Day, will take place on the 4th of July, when an Address may be expected from

. M. T. Hunter, the Orator appointed by the Society of Alumni. The meeting of the Alumni will be held according to appointment on the 3d of July. A large attendance

is anticipated. Extract of a letter from Tazewell County, 12th June.

SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA. "Mr. Leftwich declined the canvass one month before the election. George's friends again called upon him from different parts of the district to come forward as a candidate, which he reluctantly yielded to, believing that he could not have sufficient time to visit the different counties in the district, and he believed the bringing out of Mr Leftwich and his withdrawal and represen tation of the strength of Mr. Hopkins would prejudice G.'s election, which he found to be the case. Some of best friends voted against him, upon the grounds that he had come out too late, and that there seemed to be a determination to break Mr. Hopkins down, first by one, then another. Mr. McCamant was brought out in Gray-His coming out and withdrawal operated also He had but about twenty days to canagainst George. vass, after he got fairly under way He never had been in Grayson county at any time; and on the present occasion, only spent one day in that county. He was at but one house in the county of Wythe, and had not time to go to the Court House at all. George is clearly of opinion that if he had come out when Mr. Leftwich did, he should have beat Mr. Hopkins much more than he has heat him It was expected that George would have gotten a large majority in Gravson. He could not at-tend the election there. Mr. Hopkins attended there, and, I understand, cried out persecution most loudly, false charges, &c. Mr. McCamant was to personate him at the Court house, which he failed to do, and left Mr. II. to operate in his own way. Mr. H. professed the same principles that he did before the people; against the U States' Bank, Internal Improvements, Tariff for bringing down Bank, Internal Improvements, Tariff for bringing down tion of the Republican party of Botetourt was held at the revenue to the necessary mants of the Government, the Court-house, on the 22d of February last, at which

their guest, than if his arrival had been announced by I and on all points except the Sub or Constitutional Treacussions to that measure alone; but G contended that Mr. H. had gone in Congress with the opponents of the Administration, against most or all of its leading measures, and time, he conceived, was all that was required ence to Clay and his 50 million unconstitutional Bank, Mr Hopkins induced the people to believe, in some parts of the District, that he expected to go with G in all his views, except the finance question. There is no ques-tion, but at least four fiths of the people of this Congres sional District are decidedly in favor of the re-ele of the State, though it was brought to bear against George in his election-The uninformed were induced to believe should it go into operation, that they would be compelled to pay their taxes in gold and silver.
"As to Wm C Rives, the people of this county are

decidedly opposed to his re election to the U. S. Senate, notwithstanding they have elected a Conservative-that is to be attributed to other causes than political. I un deretand, that Mr. Spotts, on the day of election, de clared against Rives, and made a strong Republican Speech, going against the Federal doctrines of A milton throughout. It is expected by the people of this county, that he will vote for a Republican Senator and Governor -Lee county is decidedly opposed to Rives, although they have elected Ewing. He is pledged, I understand, to go with the Republicans in the elections -Scott has elected a Sub Treasury Van Buren Anti-Rives man. Col Goodson is re-elected from Washington. Smyth has elected a Conservative; but I under stood during the canvass, that he declared against Rives Stanger is elected from Wythe, whose sentiments, presume you know to be decidedly Republican. Col Carroll (Conservative) is elected in Grayson. 1 know nothing of his views as respects Rives, but there is no doubt that Grayson is a strong Administration county. "You make mention of the Abingdon Statesman.

There is no credit to be given to any thing from that quarter; for, I do not consider that the Editor pays any regard to truth, if it answers his purpose better to state falsehood - I do not know the exact majority of Hop kins, but it is from 300 to 500."

Extract of a letter from Washington county, Va., June 13. "I understood before the election, that Spatts pronised, if elected, he would vote against Mr. Rives, or for whoever might be run as the Administration candi date, and Mr. Smith of Russell, who is his relation, told me, that he (Spotts) was an Administration man. Smith said, that if elected, he would vote for Rives, if a ma iority of his constituents wished it; and Ewing, I have understood, told the people of Lee that he believed the county was Administration, and if elected would support it. Carroll, it is believed here, is the whole with us; and Grevier of Smyth only promised to vote against a Sub-Treasury man. Neither of them I think will vote for a Whig; and I think only Smith and Grevier will vote for Rives, and Smith may not. He is as decidedly Administration as any man in the State, and against Rives. Little Tennessee is decidedly Administration-I believe 8 out of 10. Hopkins set out against the Sub-Treasury very fiercely, making that the whole question Notwithstanding the matter has been before the nation so long, it was new with the most of the people here, and they belied it so much that it staggered many, How ever he lowered his tone every specch, and finally said it was the only question he differed with it upon. Many respectable men in this county told me that they wen personally to him, asked how he was, and that he told them he would support the Administration, except upon the Sub Treasury question. Many Sub Treasury men in this county voted for him, and a very strong and influen-If George had run from the first, as I wished, he would have beaten him easily "The Delegate from this county had an arduous cam

paign. Humes had made many speeches before Good son got home, and somewhat bewildered the people -Goodson had never attempted to make a speech, and had, on the two first occasions, both Humes and Hop kins to contend with-one before, and the other after him. On the second occasion, Mr. G. boldly attacked Mr. Rives and his followers, and told the people not to elect him, if they wished Mr. Rives for Senator. Mr. G. had the Governor's influence to contend with Governor sent Col. Haymond's circular to the county. and Mr. Humes and friends meanly asserted, that Ma son, in the Convention, had voted that five negroes in Old Virginia was, under that proposition, to have equal weight to three white men of the West, and imposed upon many ignorant men, or G would have beaten him 200 votes. But, thanks to the people! next winter we will put all right. I think, from what I have seen, we will elect our man then - In Tennessee, Mr. Polk has made an as tonishing revolution, and there are some hopes of his He makes the fur fly wherever he goes, and election. his opponents are compelled to admit that he is a man of talents and a gentleman. If it was not for White, our party would carry the State: and I honestly believe Mr. Clay cannot get the vote of Tennessee.

N. B. The Abingdon paper is not to be believed in its classification. STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Extract of a letter from "Liscols County, June 4. "We are doing all that we can, in an honorable wa to elect Polk, Governor, and I hope we shall succeed but it will be a hard fought battle. The two parties are using greater exertions than I have ever seen used in the State. Mr. Shields, our late Whig representative in Congress, has avowed his preference of Henry Clay to Martin Van Buren for President of the U.S. doctrine cannot take in this part of Tennessee; and ac cordingly a great many who have stuck by Shields in six troubles, say that they must, and will forsake him They stuck to him as long as they conceived that he stuck to Republican principles, and nov that he has shandened those principles, they abanden him. He has an able opponent in Colonel Aaron V Brown, a genuine Democrat, who, I sincerely hope, (and who some of Shields' strongest friends say they fear.) will be elected. This county, which I believe is the most populous one in the district, will, I have not the least doubt, give Brown two thousand out of the hree thousand votes that she generally polls."

Friract of a letter from Coffee county, June 18. "Mr. Polk is getting all the votes of the neighborhood in which I reside, and I presume, from news, per state ments and other reports from various meetings of the citizens of the State, where Gov. Cannon and Mr. Polk addressed the people, that Mr. Polk's majority over Gov Cannon, will average two to one-at least, that will be he case in the Middle district of Tennessee; and I saw letter from a respectable and influential citizen of the Eastern part of the State, saying, that the people had be gun to see that Judge White had left the ranks of the dministration, and that the last administration of Gen Jackson had not changed in sentiments from the first He believed, that Mr. Polk would get a large majority of the votes in that part of the State-If so, Mr. Polk' lection is sure."

FOR THE ENQUIRER. The Whig of the 17th instant comes out with its edi-torial headed "The people against the Administration," and classes the States for and against the Administra tion, and adds two doubtful, viz : Pennsylvania, Illinois The following States are among those claimed by the Whig, viz: New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia.

On each one of those States (the bet to be made on all) will bet the Whig twenty dollars, that each votes against Clay. This seems giving the Whig the advantage, as those are States which it claims. On the two "doubtful" States, Pennsylvania and Illinois, where it would seem betting should be even, I will give the Whig and ther advantage, and bet \$20 to \$10 on each, that they vote against Clay.

I will further give the Whig \$5 for each electoral will further give the Whig will agree to give

vote Clay gets over 145, if the Whig will agree to give me \$5 for each vote Van Buren gets over 145 One query to the Whig-Does it mean that South Carolina, as an "armed neutral," is sailing under Mr. ANTI BANK. Rives' flag ?

COMMUNICATED. The following extract is copied from the R. Whig:

"Language has no terms sufficiently strong to express the deep louthing—the utter disgust—the incff-ble contempt, which every high-minded and honorable man must entertain on a review of the measures resorted to, by many, very many persons, to effect the eviction of Mr. Urquhart."

The writer of the above extract must have been ex-

ercising under the inspection of his old master—he is quite a proficient.—His remarks can only be accounted or, in the fact, of his being under the influence of phrensied imagination-They are the hallucinations of mind distorted with disappointment and rage: and having nothing left for his voracious appetite to feed upon serpentine egg, an he has hatched in an hour, from a abortion, the most loathsome, which a mind intent upon mischief could devise, or his forked tongue could fulmi nate. The charges are so palpably erroneous and ridi culous, that they cannot require refutation; and but for desire to afford an antidute to his palsied brain, I would have spared myself the time of writing, and you, Mr. Editor, the trouble of publishing these remarks. production is to be viewed, as having originated in a inind influenced by the highest grade of fanaticism;and in charity I will say that, when he comes down to his proper temperament, I think, he will have so much elf-respect, as to blush for the injustice done to the op posing party .- It is conceded, that many times, when ch has been said, and repeated so often, it is not always distinctly understood; but as for those means having been used, as set forth by the writer of the ex tract above recited, I view it as entirely unfounded-

another catch at a straw.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER. Now, when the noise and smoke of the battle are over, we can with perfect coulness survey the field, review the history of the campaign, and duly appreciate the important victory that we have obtained in Old Boteourt, over our Conservative Whig opponents and their

You are aware, my dear Sir, that a meeting of a por

two resolutions were passed "disapproving" of the votes and judicious administration of the Government, so of our Senator and Delegates for Wm. C. Rives, and essentially depending upon the character and qualifications, the votes of our Delegates for the 4th and cations of its Chief Magistrate, it cannot be thought 5th land resolutions, which embodied Clay's odious distribution principle, and another resolution requesting the people to hold meetings in all parts of the county to appoint Delegates to a county Convention, to be held clous and safe result. From the peculiar structure of at our Murch Court, for the purpose of selecting a can didate to represent the county in the next House of De legates of Virginia. This meeting gave great offence, and was simultaneously represented in the 'Fincastle Democrat" and "Richmond Enquirer," by both Whig and Conservative writers, as a great "humbug," gutten up by a mere fragment of a party composed of "defeat G caudidates" and "disappointed office seekers," who were personally hostile to Col. Shanks, and had done him great injustice by their notice of his public acts. The people were immediately appealed to through the public press by Col Shanks and his Whig friends, and earnestly solicited to suspend their opinions until the Colonel would get home. meet his accusers face to face, when he would give such an account of his sit wordship, as would make his ·Caucus" persecutors hide their diminished heads; and one of his Whig defenders broadly hinted, that we would not have dured to cass our resolutions, if the Colonel a great nation; and, in this view of the subject, I pro had been present; a sentiment, that could have been uttered, in reference to freemen, by none but a Federal despot, and which left us no alternative but to support | candidates of the two great political parties, which have our rights, or fall in defence of them. From that time, a perfect understanding existed between the Rives Con servatives and Whigs. Letters passed between several Whigs of this county and Col Shanks; and it was finally determined, that the Colonel, although still professing Republicanism, should run in opposition to the nominee of the Republican Convention, to defeat that nominee, by uniting on himself the whole. Whig vote of the county, and the votes of such simple, confiding Republicans as his former popularity with that party would enable him to rally to his standard. The Columel's own defeat was never dreamed of by ei-

ther himself or his friends, and hence the canvass was com-

menced by their combined forces in the roughest style

imaginable. Our Senator, John T. Anderson, leading the way in a speech at the April Court, in which he de signated the "Judge's Convention" and all our county meetings as "DIRTY CAUCUSES," aithough it was extensively known that he had never objected to public over the practical operations of the principles of the meetings when he himself had been the nominee, but Federal party, then in power. Under the administra on the contrary, had promptly responded affirmatively to a call on him from the smallest meeting that was ever held with open doors in the county to nominate a candidate for any office, when he was first elected to the Senate. Their orators and writers misrepresented the Sub Treasury scheme without stint, kept up the cuckoo song of "CAUCUS! CAUCUS!! CAUCUS!!!" and had riders out for weeks is all parts of the county distributing domestic handbills Rices's speeches, Rives's let ter, the Conservative address, and the windy Circular of recreant to the claims of duty and to all the obligations that pompous, influted, self important Demagogue, Sena tor Fontaine. Every thing that could be done to drum up voters, by making speeches distributing addresses, "cornering" and "bushing," was tried effectually, and even 35 or 40 foreign Whig recruits from Roanohe and Rockbridge, were enlisted in the sause, and carried to the polls, to defeat the Republican cardidate; but, thanks to you, and to our active and vigilant committees, their efforts were unsuccessful. By the powerful aid that you rendered us through the columns of the Enquirer, and on they will persevere. Then, be it so; but the same bat rendered us through the columns of the Enquirer, and the well directed efforts, and spirited addresses of our committees, the people were generally informed of the magnitude of the principles involved in the contest, and the result is a triumph-a glorious triumph, achieved by the whole souled Democrats of Botetourt in the electi of Robert Craig to Congress and Joseph Lannoh to the H. of Delegates; and if promises are worth any thing, we will also gain a Senator in the place of Mr Anderson, who previous to, and on the very day of the election, pledged himself, both publicly and privately, to resign if a majority of members should be elected in his di who were opposed to the re-election of Wm. C. Rives as he said that he could in no event lend a hand in the "dirty work of pulling down that great man" If then word, he will resign forthwith, as Bote tourt, Reanoke and Alleghany counties, which contain more than three fourths of the voters of his district, have elected Anti-Rives delegates, and indeed the ma jorities in these three counties for Mr. Craig a " wholelog" Sub Treasury man, is believed to be greater than the whole votes polled in the remaining counties of Bath and Pocahontas. Nor can Mr. Anderson say, as far as the counties of Alleghany and Botetourt were concerned, that their decision on his case was not a fair test of public opinion, as he voluntarily staked his office on the saue, and addressed the people on the subject, once in Alleghany, and twice in Botetourt, and he rode over a large portion of the latter county, circulating handbills, and Conservative documents, and straining every nerve to bring voters to the polls to vote for his Conservative brother-in law, Col. Shanks. He has given no public intimation since the election, of his intention to resign, in the full blaze of Gen. Jackson's triumphs in reaching nor do I care individually what course he pursues; my the Presidency, he selected Mr Van Buren from amonobject being simply to record his pledges, and furnish the proof of them if he disputes them. But before I quit the subject, it may be proper to inform you of a scheme now in agitation here, which may have an important bearing on his decision. The Whigs of Fincas tle and Buchanan, and the few Conservative leaders, are about to-give the "LITTLE EXPUNGER," great din ner enter, and celebrated table orutor, WM. C. RIVES. a public dinner in Fincastle on or about the 25th of July next, where, it is, probably, hoped that his classic allu " pumps and silk stockings" may create such a revolution in public sentiment as will enable Mr. Anderson to distance any competitor who may have the and bood to oppose him

The hope, however, if seriously entertained, is vain and delusive. The Republican yeomanry of Botetourt can never be converted by the speeches of political deserters at great Whig dinners. They are made of sterner stuff than the Democracy of Nelson and Amherst, and can never, like them, be swerved from their principles by flowery declaimers or silk stocking orators. They have learned from the course of the Conservative lead ers at the late election, that they and their file leader, Rives, are completely identified with the Federa White in principle and in interest, and nothing can in duce them, hereafter, to support either a Whig or Rives Conservative for any public office. Their eyes were opened on the day of our election by the numbers of simple Republican voters that were dragged to the polls by men professing Republicanism, who were drilled to give "single shots" for Shanks, and withhold their votes rom Craig, the only Republican candidate for Congress before them, in order that his Federal competitor might not have their votes to effect. Such a palpable demon stration of their principles has had such an effect with the people, that I am satisfied we could now beat their late candidate at least two hundred votes in old Botetourt, and our Senator can be beaten at least wo to one in his own county, whenever he thinks proper to redeem his pledges and again become a candidate

Mr. Craig was represented at Fincastle by Jno. Letcher, Esq., of Rockbridge, who advocated his re-election in f the most masterly, unanswerable, thrilling and effective speeches that we ever listened to. His exposition of the previously misunderstood and much abused Sub-Treasury scheme, was so able, clear and satisfacto ry, that hundreds of his auditors were heard to exclaim. this is precisely such a measure as the interests of the people require. It is not the raw head-and bloody lones that it has been represented to us to be We never un derstood it-we never knew any thing about it before-we must and will support it;" and many who voted for Col Shanks declared, that they did so merely to redeem their pledges to him, being convinced by Mr. Letcher's speech that the Colonel did not deserve their support. In short his speech was admitted by every unprejudiced man who heard it, to be one of the ablest efforts that he had ever listened to, and I venture to predict that ere long he will he classed in the highest rank in Virginia, both as a law yer and a politician. The powers of his mind are too gigantic to permit him to remain long in obscurity.

The course of the Rives Conservatives here has convinced us, that the Republican party have nothing to hope from them—they have determined to "sink or sicim" with their leader, and the sooner that both he and they, drop into the enemy's ranks, the better for the party that they have formerly belonged to. Fortunately for us, we have been enabled to strip them here of the power to do us further mischief, and we now call on you, Sir, as our sentinel on the watch tower, to keep an eye to those in office, and apprize their constituents of their misdeeds, for we are firmly convinced that more "log rolling," bargaining and private mar courring will be used to elect. Wm. C. Rives, if possible, to some office this winter, than has ever been heretofore carried on in this proud Old Dominion. Since you exposed the plot on foot to make Mr. Rives Governor and Mr. Leigh Senator, the latter, it appears, has been dropped by the condition, and his Conservative Excellency, David Campbell, is now spoken of to fill the office intend-The managers think that the Governor can influence the delegation from Little Tennessee to support Mr Rives for the gubernatorial chair; and that he himself having never voted for the expunging resolutions, will be less obnoxious to the impracticable Whigs than the "Little Expunger" would he for U. States Senator. Is it possible that such a bargain can be struck with either the impracticable Whigs or Conservative Republicans, if any such there be? Will the high minded State Rights Whigs, whose independent course last session has been so nobly sustained by their constituents, become parties to such a low, intriguing manœuvre to elect two political deserters to office, against the wishes of the people? Or will the real Conservative friends of the Administration consent to aid in electing Governor Campbell and William C. Rives to offices, that will enable them to aid in breaking down that Administration? No! I venture to assert that they will not:-but if they should, I am convinced that the People will not sanction the treacherons act, but will spurn the vile agents, and hurl all from office who aid in consummating such an unboly arrangement. Look out, therefore, Mr. Editor, and give us timely notice of their proceedings, and you may rest assured that the people will rally, at the proper time, to the rescue of their rights and principles.
A WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

The Washington Globe is requested to copy.

THE PRESIDETIAL ELECTIONS. The approaching Presidential Election is diffusing to deep interest throughout the country, and with a spirit that betokens an active and zealous campaign. we consider the important bearing which this election must have upon the destinies of this country in the wise

premature to discuss this subject at this time, before the people with frankness and decorum, that every light may be shed upon it best calculated to ensure a judiour Government, this subject involves the interest o every man; and all are called upon by an imperious sense of duty to discharge with a sound discretion the high prerogative of freemen, in choosing who shall serve

The sovereign people, to whom this whole matter be ongs, have a plain and simple duty to perform. They must think and act for themselves -- they must rise above the infected atmosphere in which mere politicians "live and move and have their being," and with the clear light of facts and truth to guide them, decide for the honor, glory and interest of their common country.

When this subject is divested of the meretricious cir cumstances which ever have and ever will surround the election of President, it is resolvenble into the relative qualifications of the respective candidates, their peculiar adaptation to the crisis and to the diversified wants of pose to treat it.

The choice at this time must be made between the for nearly half a century divided the people, and which are known by the common oppellatives of Democratic and Federal.

These parties exist now, with most of the distinctive

features and elements that marked their inception; and the same preferences that distinguished the one, and the same objections that characterised the other in their re spective adaptations to the institutions of the country and the administration of the Government, in the me morable struggles for victory which signalised them in their early history, prevail now in all their force and per tinency. All that was objectionable to the Federal party in 1798, is equally objectionable now, and all that recommended the Democratic party at the same percommended the percommended the percommended the p riod, applies now with much greater potency; for, at that time, the people had to theorise upon the fitness of of Democratic principles in their application to the ad ministration of the Government, and their superiority tions of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Van Buren, the people have had the most ample and satisfac tory proof of the all sufficiency of Democratic principles to all the wants of the country and the happy officiency of Government. These principles have real practice, more than the sanguine hopes o those who advocated them in theory; and whilst they continue to vouchsafe to them the blessings that have gladdened every part of our land, they would be that can bind men to the protection of their dearest in terests, if they were not to stand by them with a sacred devotion as the anchor of their hope. I know, that this can be done only by stern resolution and sleepless vigilance; for, these principles have a powerful and reckles enemy to contend with-an enemy, that is subdued by no defeat, and dismayed by no difficulties-They contle-fields where they have again and again been routed will witness their continued overthrow, come when the trial may.

Mr. Van Buren was educated in the school of the party

to which he belongs, and he derived all his lessons from the principles and precepts of the fathers of that party, and they were such as he carried into practical opera tion in the first movements of his political life. He was then living in the midst of a community who knew him well, and respected his character. Without those facti tions advantages which often give success to ambition without merit, he stood upon the naked resources of a vigorous mind, ardent industry and unblemished reputation; the solid foundation upon which character can rest and the elements, of all others, which the people most delight to honor. His neighbors were the first to call him into their service, and to invest him with the rights of a Legislator. The ability with which he discharged the duties assigned him, proved the sagacity of their judgment, and confirmed his claims to their confidence. the field opened to his usefulness or ambition, so were his constituents disposed that he should occupy it; and, with a success that has scarcely a parallel, he rapidly from higher to still higher honors, until he had encompassed all the distinctions that his native State rould confer. This successful career was through periods of the warmest political conflicts, and against adversaries who were among the strongest and boldest of the times. The proud distinction that Mr. Van Buren had guined in his own State and in the Senate of the U. S brought him conspicuously before the General Government; and

the great statesmen of the country, and gave him the first place in his Cabinet. The successful ability with which he discharged the functions of that office, his ad versaries have never questioned or denied. Gen Jack son gave him renewed assurances of his confidence in his patriotism and judgment, by appointing him Minister Plenipotentiary to the British Court, at a time when the most delicate and important matters had to be negociated between the two Governments. That appointment had to pass the ordeal of the Senate of the U S, and to the everlasting disgrace of the majority of that body, his nomination was rejected to gratify the poor, unworthy spirit of political revenge. But it was a short lived triumph, if indeed it deserved so to be called. The people, who felt that their own rights had been outraged this ostracism, and who are too magnanimous not to redress wrongs when they have the power, rebuked this insult by nominating him for the Vice Presidency, and by an overwhelming vote, placed him in the office of the country by the side of their illustrious Jackson. Mr Van Buren went into the Senate as its presiding officer, not with grievances to redress, not with resentments to indulge, but with the true dignity that belonged to his high station; to his henor be it re membered, he presided with an ability and impartiality that placed him second to no one of the great men who had preceded him in that seat of honor.

The imposing attitude that Mr. Van Buren held before the people of the country, taken in connection with the recommendations derived from the fidelity with which he had served in so many important stations, recommended him to the whole Democratic party as the appropriate successor of the Hero of New Orleans, and with that unwavering devotion which the people always manifest fo those principles upon which their Government may safe ly repose, they elected him; and, in so doing, conferre upon him the proudest honors that man can wear, and which, candor will say, he wears every way worthy of the Chief Magistrate.

At this enlightened age, with all the intellectual resources of our country at command, and with a powerfu and unscrupulous opposition, Mr. Van Buren could never have travelled up the ladder of fame until he had reached the topmost round, if he had not possessed a superior mind, if he had not been regulated by the soundest dis cretion, and had preserved a spotless reputation. ordeal through which he had to pass was too severe not to detect every deficiency, and to have exposed every concealment. That none such have been found, and that he has mastered every obstacle, is proof conclusive of his power and his purity; and it is a beautiful commentary on the theory of our institutions and the intelligence the people, in placing unobtrusive merit above that fac titious glare, which birth and fortune and rank exact from their servile worshippers in other Governments
Since Mr. Van Buren has been at the head of the Go

vernment, he has cast his astute and observing mine over the vast range of his appropriate functions, and has brought his researches to bear upon weak points that re quire amending; and, with those that constitute the sound, settled policy of his distinguished predecessors he sustains them with a firmness that never falters. Not withstanding the claims that such conduct should give him to entire commendation, it has but provoked the ire of his enemies to hercer attacks—enemies, who can see no beauties but of their own creation, and who are leagued by the sting of blasted hopes, to pursue him right or wrong, as long as he holds power at the hands Whilst no man would be more ready than Mr. Van Buren to respect the will of his constitu ents, no one is more firm to resist the encroachments o a faction, or more philosophic under unmerited denun ciations.

Upon all the great subjects that-divide and distract public opinion, Mr. Van Buren has no concealments -He has expressed his opinions with a freedom and frank ness, that all who run may read. In matters of mere expediency, he acts upon the calculations of a statesman in reference to the best results for the country, and upon those points that involve the essential principles of par ties, he defends with unwavering energy, the doctrines of the great Republican school.

With a disposition to cherish and protect the unbroker bond of our Federal Union, he would, as a patriot and philanthorpist, pour oil on the troubled waves of a mistaken philanthorpy, and appears the inflamed prejudices of who are living within the limits of a volcano whose smothered fires they feel; but, when duty calls upon him to act, he will stand by the covenant of the Constitution and spread the Egis of his power over that region, which would avert such a melancholy catastrophe as once desolated St Domingo in blood.

Who will be the candidate of the Opposition, their own distracted counsels have yet to decide; he will however, be from the ranks of the Federalists, imburd with their principles and obedient to their will. No such man can succeed, whilst the principles of his party stand condemned as they have been by the American people for the last forty years, and that too, after hav ing felt their dangers, and drunk their wormwood.— The disciplined masters of this school may try to conceal an old enemy under the guises of a new name and under the decritful allurements of a promised millenium, they may hope to lead the people from their pro priety; but, the day has long since gone by, when they could allure with flattering smiles and then devour. The people are clear-sighted and vigilant, and so tenathe people are ciear-signed and an analysis tena-cious of what they have gained through long years of toil, that they are now their own sentinels on every re-doubt of liberty. With this guarantee for our safety, I look to the approaching Presidential election with entire confidence of success, and in the firm belief, that it will give tranquillity to the country and additional strength to the good old Democratic cause.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, William Jacqueline Taylor, Esq. to Miss Miriam N. Jacobs of this city. Mirried, in this city, on the 27th off., by the Bight Rev. Bishop Moore, Wh. M. Worthington, E.-q., of New Orleans, to Alice, daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., of Reidford county, Va.

Married at the residence of D. C. Eriggs, Esq. in the town of Raymond, Miss. on the 27th offine, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Steries, French, jr., of Prince William county, Va., to Miss Arra Mark Bricos, third daughter of the late David Briggs, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

Mirried, on the 28th off., in Louisiana, Jesse A. Byrkin, Erg., of the parish of Rapide, La.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Died, yesterday afternoon, in the 79th year of her age, after a painful if ness of several months' duration, Mrs. Winifferd Gales, consort of Joseph Geles, Esq., of this city, (late of North Carolina,) and mother of one of the Editor of that Journal, and of the juntor left for of the Reliefa Register. She was a native of Newark, in England, and emograted to this country with her surviving hashand and has then living children in the year 1795; resided in Philadelphia until 1780, and the remainder of the intervening time, except the last six years, in North Carolina.—Not. Int.

Died, at her father's residence, in the county of King & Queen, on the 23d ult. Miss Anna S. Schingare. She did of pulmonary consumption, under which she had subjected for several months. This notice heing designed patitudisty for the information of distant friends, who are ever desirous of hearing some of the more insportant particulars of the closing scenes of those whem they highly esteem, the writer hegs a small space with a view to their gratification. The exhausting disease of which Miss S. did, was borne with extraordinary resignation. For some weeks, perhaps months, she foresaw clear y that her end approached rapidly—that her stay amone and desired yether that her end approached rapidly—that her stay amone

with extraordinary resignation. For some weeks, prinaps months, she foresaw clearly that her said approached rapidly—that her say among most devoted friends and relatives would speedily terminare. But the hand which was about to give the stroke, had so fully prepared the victim for the event, that neither normal nor fear were allowed to plead in her behalf a longerance. The last tie which hound her to earth, was that which had so long exists the which but do not recommend to the property of the last tie which but it was to be prepared by the property of the property o isted between herself and her affectionate mother. The would imposed upon friends is truly deep and painful; but if ever a hereave ment so severe was greatly blessed by the healing balm of consolation, this is so. It seemed hardly possible for one to greeve on the occasion. The cup of sorrow was mingled throughout with the joy of the most full and triumphant victor, over the last enemy of man. Without excitement of any kind, she expressed her surprise at being so full of hope, so strong in faith. She declared that she could not doubt or entertain any tear as to what awaited her. She had been, for several years, a consistent professor of the christian religion, and a member of the Smyrna (reformed) Congregation of Christians in this county. Her life has been one of great equasimity. Her excellencies have been very endearing among those who knew her best. She hearkened to the voice of mercy—embraced the hope of the Gospel of Christ-and its gone, we hambly trust into hope of the Gospel of Christ-und is gone, we humbly trust into that rest which remaineth for the people of God

Sales of Tobacco at Public Ware-house, June 26: R. J Gillispie, No. 1 and 2 at \$15 5 8; G. W. E 1 \$10 50; R. N. 1 at \$16 75-2 at \$7 75; A. H., 1 \$11 50; J. N. 3 at \$16. B. P. S. at \$11 25-7 at \$10 - Wm 1stell, 1 at \$10.75-2 at \$14.75-5 at \$10.3-6 at \$14.75-7 at \$10.50 - Wm. D. Jones, 1 at \$18.25-2 at \$13. 75-3 at \$18-4 at \$11-5 at \$8 75-6 at \$18-J. C. Cabell. 4 at \$19 75-5 at \$14 50-6 at \$17 25-7 at \$13 25-8 at \$15 25-9 at \$19 58-10 at \$8; A. W., I at \$9 50-2 at \$6 75.

June 28 .- Blair Burwell, No. 1, lugs at \$7; 2, lugs at \$7 75; 2, lugs at \$8; 4 at \$10; 5 at \$10 50; 6 at \$15; 7 \$9 75; Sat \$12; 9 at \$13 75; 10 at \$10; 11 at \$19 75; 12 at \$20 25; 13 at \$9 50; 14 at \$17; 15 at \$9 75 Straton, 1 at \$13 25; 2 at \$14 75; 3 at \$12 25; 4 at \$8 25; 5 at \$6-Wm A Cocke, 1 at \$16.75; 2 at \$10.50; 3 at \$13 75; 4 at \$7 50; 5 at \$8 50-W. A C, I at \$10 75; 2 at \$10 50; 3 at \$10 75. WREN & MACON, Inspectors.

N. CHANCERY-Vindinia.—At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Chemit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Luneaburg county, the 1st day of July, 1859;
George L. Bayn and Phineas Fowlkes, Philife.

regainst

Heary A. Fowlkes and Mary Tucker,

The defendant, Henry A. Fowlkes, not having entered his apparance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that he appear here on or hefore the first Monday in October next, and file his answer to the plaintiffs bill—and that a capy of this order be fortiwith inserted in the Rielmand Engineer, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

A Copy-Teste, W. H. TAYLOR, C. N CHANCERY - Vinginia .- In Comberland County Court, 24th

day of June, 1839; Zachariah Tulley, against
Wm. A. Robinson, Gross Robinson and Sarah Robinson, D'fis. Win. A. Robinson, Gross Robinson and Sarah Robinson, P. Pris.

The defendant, William A. Robinson, not having entered his appearance and given accurity according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the following be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Reichmond, for two months suggested and noticed at the front. Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front

be forthwith the Richmond, for two months successible for of the Courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
B. B. WGODSON, D. C. 16.—wsw

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

Y virtue of a Deed of Trust made by John Adams and Margaret his wife, to John G. Smith, now decoased, and the subscribers as Trustees for the hencit of the Bank of the United States, hearing date the 23d day of June, 1818, and admitted to record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Henrico, on the 25th day of the same month, we the undersigned surviving trustees, by the request of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the U. S., chartered by the State of Fenney's vania, Assigners of the former Bank of the U. States, will, on the 28th day of this month, proceed to sell, at public nuction, at the premises, for ready money, the property hereafter mentioned, convoyed by the said deed, lying in the City y hereafter mentioned, conveyed by the said deed, lying in the City I Richmond, and remaining unsold, and in the said deed described ns follows: "The Union Hotel, with eighty-three feet front on E street, running back one hundred and fifty-feet, with the Stable and ground on which it is, being fifty-four feet on 19th street, running back one hundred and five beet. Also, sixty feet on the corner of D and 19th streets, nearly covered with buildings, and back of the said Union Hotel." Acting as Trustees, we shall convey such title only as is conveyed to us by said deed of trust. The sale will take place at the premises, at 5 o'clock in the noon, on the day abo

JOHN ROBINSON Trustees. The above sale will be conducted by Lancasten, Denny & Co. (7) The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, the 25th day of ic) The above rate is postponed mentioned. ma 28 http://discourable.com/line.atthe same place and hourabove mentioned. ma 28 http://discourable.com/line.atthe/line.a he afternoon, and at the place above mentioned.

July 2 [16-tds] Eventer of the Trustkes.

Trust sale of Valuable Land in Cumberland county. PURSUANT to the terms of a deed, bearing date 21st day of July, 1826, of record in the clerk's affice of the county Court Cumberland, executed by the late John A. Treat and Elizabet d., his wife, to the audiscribers to secure a debt therein mentioned tice G. Williams, the land in said deed mentioned, will be sole while auction, for cash, on the premises, on Monday, the second day of September next. The land is described in the deed as "all that part of the tract of land whereon the said John A. Trent now resides in Comberland county, which lies on the West of the road commonly called Martin's road, which part of the said tract is supposed to contain five hundred acres, more or less, and is, except about hity acres part thereof, subject to a prior incombrance in favor of Stephen W. Trent." The sale will be made subject to the prior incombrance.—The title is believed to be unexceptionable, but as the sale will be made by us as Trustees, we will convey such title only as is vested in us.

WYNDHAM ROPERTSON, THOMAS GREEN,
July 2

[16—tds] of September next. The land is described in the deed as "al

July 2 [16-tds] 7
[CF1f Monday should not be fair, then the next fair day. Trustees. FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA. FHE Board has declared a Dividend of six dollars on

he 15th inst. J. G. BLAIR, Casiher. the 15th inst. July 2, 1839

OTICE.—The Collecting and General Agency of George P Crump and Mr. D M. Miller is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Thomas B. Carter is my deputy for the collecting of the city taxes for the present year We will take accounts, notes, bonds, &c. and rent out houses, sell houses and lots, hire out servants, sell servants to remain in the city, county or State, and do a General Agency business. My office is next door to the Messrs. James' and the High Constable's.
GEO. P. CRUMP, Collector of the City Taxes.

Richmond, July 1, 1839. HE Copartnership at Frederickshall, of Harris & Kent, having been dissolved on the 1st inst., in conformity with the original agreement between the parties. Luther R Boxley has taken the place of Mr Kent, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Harris & Boxley. FRED HARRIS.

LUTHER R. BOXLEY.

Boyt's Bank of Prizes. Drawn numbers of Va. Petersburg Lottery, No. 4, drawn 29th June: 6 61 14 43 59 50 25 49 16 38 57 16.

Executive Department, June 29, 1839. It E Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute to be established at Lexington in the county of Reckbridge, have notified the Governor that the astitute will go into operation the Htl: . . . y of November next.

The Board will re assemble at Lexington on the 10th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving and considering applications for admission. They adopted as preliminary qualifications for admission, that applicants shall furnish satisfactory written testimonials of good moral character; that they are well instructed in reading, writing and the four ground rules of arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and that they are between the ages of 16 and 25.

The Governor, considering it important to the people of the State, directs public notice of the foregoing to be given. Persons desiring further information are referred to

the Act of the last session establishing the Institute-

By order of the Governor. WM. H. RICHARDSON. July 2 [16-w4w] Secretary Commonwealth.

Stratton's Office. Drawn Nos in Virginia Leesburg Lottery, Extra 3,

drawn 25th June: 33 5 54 28 46 34 21 59 52 41

Ticket Nos. 5 21 28, a prize of \$1,000, " 34 52 59, 160, Both sold and cashed by Stratton. Drawn Nos. in Sussex county Lottery, No. 24, drawn June 27: 33 38 15 32 20 1 52 63 71 58 C7 C9 30 18 37

Half Ticket Nos. 18 32 63, another capital sold and STRATTON Drawn Nos in Virginia Petersburg Lottery, No. 4,

drawn June 29: 6 61 14 43 59 50 25 49 16 38 57 10 6 61 14 43 59 50 25 49 10 Ticket Nos. 16 43 49, a prize of \$1000, Sold and cached by